Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS.

American Oxonian, Concord, N. H., volume 6, no. 2, April, 1919: "The Choice of a course at Oxford: Mathematics" by R. W. Burgess, 60–62; [This article is reprinted from the issue for January, 1916. Quotation: "The young American who desires to study mathematics and prepare himself for the work of a college teacher in that subject may find in Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarship a valuable opportunity to secure a part of his preparation. In considering this possibility he should not be misled by the fact that the subjects stated in the *Handbook* are rather limited in number and in part are those already begun in his previous work. He must realize that the study of mathematics at Oxford is persisted in only by the select few, almost without exception men on scholarships obtained after a competitive examination which makes it almost certain that these men know more mathematics than an American whose college work has included the first course in calculus, and are far superior to him in problem-solving."]

Athenaeum, London, May 9, 1919: "The mind of Leonardo," 307–308. [Leonardo da Vinci died on May 2, 1519. He anticipated by about "four centuries and a half the invention of tanks . . . Mathematics, pure and applied, anatomy, geology, botany, astronomy—Leonardo traversed almost the whole domain of the sciences. Wherever he looked, his clear unprejudiced eyes discovered something to which his contemporaries were blinded by ancient habits of thought."]—May 16: "On relative motion," 337.

Bollettino di Bibliografia e Storia delle Scienze Matematiche, year 20, 1918, no. 2, April–June: "Adolfo Viterbi (1873–1917)" by G. Vivanti, 33–37. [With portrait and list of 33 of Viterbi's publications in applied mathematics.] "Eugenio Elia Levi" (1883–1917) by G. Fubini and G. Loria, 38–45. [With portrait and list of 34 of Levi's publications in pure mathematics.] Review by E. Bortolotti of Pincherle's *Lezioni di calcolo infinitesimale* (Bologna, 1915), 46–51; Review by E. Ciani of Enriques's *Lezioni sulla teoria geometrica delle equazioni e delle funzioni algebriche*, volume 1 (Bologna, 1915), 52–62.

Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques, 2d series, volume 43, 1919, January: Review by G. J[ulia] of Borel's *Leçons sur les fonctions monogènes uniformes d'une variable complexe* (Paris, 1917), 5–9; Review by L. Godeaux of Enriques's *Lezioni sulla teoria geometrica delle equazioni e delle funzioni algebriche*, volume 2 (Bologna, 1918), 10–12; "Démonstration directe du dernier théorème de Poincaré" by E. Gau, 12–17; "Sur un point d'histoire des groupes finis discontinus" by G. A. Miller, 17; "Sur certains systèmes d'équations de Fredholm" by H. Villat, 18–24—February: "Sur certains systèmes d'équations de Fredholm" (concluded) by H. Villat, 25–48.

Educational Administration and Supervision, Hershey, Pa., volume 5, no. 3, March, 1919: "Mathematics in the education of youth from 12 to 18 years—some proposals for further study" by D. Snedden, 125–144.

Elementary School Journal, Chicago, volume 19, no. 8, April, 1919: "A series of diagnostic tests in arithmetic" by W. S. Monroe, 585–607.

L'Enseignement Mathématique, volume 20, no. 4, June, 1919: "Les noms et les choses, remarques sur la nomenclature mathématique" by G. Loria, 237–243: "Les origines d'un problème inédit de E. Toricelli" by E. Turrière, 245–268—[The problem: If a, b, c are the sides of a triangle and $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$, $a = \square$, $b + c = \square$, $a + b = \square$ $(b > c)$, find a, b, c. Of the infinite number of solutions of a closely related earlier problem by Fermat the smallest numbers were those he gave: $a = 4\,687\,298\,610\,289$, $b = 4\,565\,486\,027\,761$, $c = 1\,061\,652\,293\,520$ $a + c = (2\,397\,697)^2$. Euler discussed the problem also;] "Remarque sur l'integrale $\int uv\,dx$" by M. Petrovitch, 268–270; "Combinaisons déterminantes" by J. Helmis, 271–276; "Sur la détermination et quelques propriétés des lignes élastiques" by M. Zack, 276–285; "Sur les équations transcendantes qui se présentent dans la théorie des tiges élastiques" by M. Paschoud, 286–292; "Mélanges et correspondance" by M. d'Ocagne and H. Brocard, 292–293; "La collaboration scientifique internationale" 294–298; "Société suisse des professeurs de mathématiques," 298–302; "Nécrologie," 305–308; Review by A. Buhl of Appell and Dautheville's *Précis de mécanique rationnelle* (2e éd. Paris, 1918), 309–310; Review by R. Masson of Du Pasquier's *Introduction à la science actuarielle* (Neuchâtel, 1919), 311–302; Review by H. Fehr of Fricke's *Lehrbuch der Differential- und Integralrechnung und ihrer Anwendungen* (2 vols., Leipzig, 1919), 312.

Hermathena, Dublin, volume 18, no. 41, April, 1919: "Geometry of complex variables" by R. Russell, 204–239.

Messenger of Mathematics, volume 48, no. 3, July, 1918: "On a plane configuration of points and lines connected with the group of 168 plane collineations" by W. Burnside, 33–34;

"The conjoint method of factorization of $N = xy$, by ascent and descent upon x, the process being, in each part, alike in principle" by D. Biddle, 35–46; "On the probable regularity of a random distribution of points" by W. Burnside, 47–48.

Nature, volume 103, April 17, 1919: Review by G. Greenhill of Gray's *A Treatise on Gyrostatic and Rotational Motion* (London, 1918), 121–122.

Nouvelles Annales de Mathématiques, volume 78, no. 1, January, 1919: "Note sur le déplacement infiniment petit d'un trièdre attaché a une courbe" by M. Leveugle, 1–12; "Problème sur les coniques posé par la metrophotographie" by M. d'Ocagne, 12–14; "Sur une transformation géométrique" by M. F. Egan, 14–18; "Applications d'une formule de géométrie infinitésimale" by F. Balitrand, 19–21; "Condition de convergence de trois droites de Simson" by P. Boulanger, 22–24; [Finds the necessary and sufficient condition that the Wallace lines of three points of a circle circumscribing a triangle are concurrent.] "Solution d'un exercice proposé aux candidats a l'agrégation par les *Nouvelles Annales de Mathématiques* (1914, p. 522)" by L. Long, 25–31; Questions and solutions, 31–40—No. 2, February: "Sur les droites coupant une conique sous un angle donné" by R. Bouvaist, 41–49; "Sur les spirales sinusoïdes osculantes" by R. Goormaghtigh, 49–54; "Sur des séries remarquables" by M. Weill, 54–58; "Sur un problème de probabilité" by J. Haag, 58–69; Questions and solutions, 69–80.

Open Court, volume 33, no. 4, April, 1919: "The Mittag-Leffler Testament and Institute," 249; Frontispiece portrait of Mittag-Leffler, drawing by C. W. Maud "after a photograph in the *American Journal of Mathematics.*" [No such photograph appeared in the *Journal.*]

Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo, volume 42, May–December, 1917 (January, 1919): "Integral invariants in projective geometry" by E. J. Wilczynski, 128–137; "Certain surfaces of Voss and surfaces associated with them" by L. P. Eisenhart, 145–166; "The characteristic numbers of a real algebraic plane curve" by J. L. Coolidge, 260–266.

Revue Générale des Sciences pures et appliquées, volume 30, March 30, 1919: Review of Lecornu's *La mécanique. Les idées et les faits* (Paris, 1918), 184–185—April 30: Review by M. d'Ocagne of *Oeuvres de G. Halphen,* tome 2 (Paris, 1918), 251.

Revue Scientifique, volume 57, April, 19–26, 1919: "Sur le principe de relativité" by R. Chevassus, 230–233—May 3–10: Review by R. Garnier of Goursat's *Cours d'analyse mathématique,* tome 2 (Paris, 1918), 284.

School Science and Mathematics, volume 19, June, 1919: "Proving a geometrical fallacy by trigonometry" by W. W. Johnson, 527–528 [In connection with the title of the article a reference is given to John Phin, *The Seven Follies of Science,* pp. 126–7; see also W. W. R. Ball, *Mathematical Recreations and Essays,* 1911, pp. 52–53, and this Monthly, May, 1918, p. 236], "Concerning psychological tests in the army and their meaning for the teacher" by J. W. A. Young, 544–548 [Quotation: "No teacher of mathematics who believes that the study of his subject can contribute to the advancement of the pupil's general intelligence and who teaches with such advancement as one of his aims, need be disquieted by any assertions that psychology is against him. Even though he may see no whit of improvement in the pupil's mathematical thinking, or in his ability to handle the subject's more complicated processes, or in his appreciation of its wide range of usefulness, if the teacher succeeds only in giving the pupil such increased familiarity with the most elementary notions of the subject as will enable him with greater speed and accuracy to mark a cross in the square and not in the triangle, and to draw a line from the second circle above the third and below the fourth to the fifth, he may rest content with the knowledge that the best psychologists that the United States Government could summon to its aid will, in consequence of that improvement, rate that pupil higher in *general intelligence.*"] Problems and solutions, 563–567 [these include a discussion of Morley's theorem].

Science, new series, volume 49, May 23, 1919: "The history of science" by George Sarton, 497 [Letter with reference to Dr. Felix Neumann's article in Science for April 4.]—June 6: "Gabriel Marcus Green" by W. F. Osgood, L. Wiener, and D. Jackson, 534–535 [Minute on the life and services of Dr. Green placed upon the records of the faculty of arts and sciences of Harvard University, at the meeting of April 1, 1919.]

Tidskrift för elementär Mathematik, Fysik, och Kemi, Stockholm, volume 2, no. 1, September, 1918: "En reciprocitet hos trianglar" by N. Lindskog, 1–13; "Om lösningen av fjärdegradsekvationer" by O. Josephson, 14–17; "En geometrisk sats, löst med komplexa tal" by D. Larsson, 18–19; "Ett elementärt bevis för minimum av avvikning vid ett prisma" by A. Meyer, 20–21; Mathematical questions and solutions, 58–62—No. 2, December: Något om förvandlingen av allmänna bråk till decimalbråk" by A. Lindhagen, 65–67; "Om den ptolemeiska satsen" by V. Lenander, 68–71; "Relativitetsprinciperna" by H. Fixén, 82–100; Mathematical questions and solutions, 118–128—No. 3, March, 1919: "Om seriesummeringar" by A. Meyer, 129–158; "Tillämpad matematik i skolans astronomikurs" by C. Lönnquist, 159–173; Mathematical questions and solutions, 181–192.

Transactions of the American Mathematical Society, volume 20, no. 2, April, 1919: "Memoir on the general theory of surfaces and rectilinear congruences" by G. M. Green, 79–153; "Modular concomitant scales, with a fundamental system of formal covariants, modulo 3, of the binary quadratic" by O. E. Glenn, 154–168; "Concerning a set of postulates for plane analysis situs" by R. L. Moore, 169–178; "On the limit functions of sequences of continuous functions converging relativity uniformly" by E. W. Chittenden, 179–184.

AMERICAN DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS.

E. D. Grant, 1873- , *Motion of a flexible cable in a vertical plane.* Lancaster New Era, 1918. 4to. 28 pp. (Chicago, 1916).

J. E. McAtee, —— - 1918, *Modular invariants of a quadratic form for a prime power modulus.* [Reprinted from *American Journal of Mathematics,* volume 41, 1919]. Pp. 225–242. (Chicago, 1917).

UNDERGRADUATE MATHEMATICS CLUBS.

Edited by U. G. Mitchell, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Denison Mathematics Club, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

[*1918,* 403-04.]

The Denison Mathematics Club had a somewhat unique scheme for their first annual banquet which was held on May 20, 1919. The Club walked in a group about a mile to a farmhouse where the meal was served. The twenty-five who attended were seated at two long tables. In the center of each table was a vase holding a large bouquet of various mathematical symbols, cut from white paper, each having a stem of slender wire. Cardioids cut from green paper and mounted in the same way supplied the leaves. The candle shades were encircled with simple equations cut in the cardboard of the inner shade which formed the support for the outer tissue shade, so that, when the candles were lighted, these equations stood out distinctly from their darker surroundings. Other symbols were suspended by means of fine thread from the lower edges of the shades.

Below is given a cut of the menu and program pages.

Since the reader can not have the opportunity of checking his interpretation of the menu by the food served the following key is given:

Course 1.

n_1: Escalloped potatoes.
n_2: Sliced veal loaf.
n_3: Rolls with butter.
n_4: Olives.
n_5: Coffee with cream and sugar.
(The two things selected in advance were the water and the the coffee berry.)